

THE CONTINENTAL JOURNAL AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1776.

[NUMB. XXIX.]

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LONDON, July 13, 1776.

YESTERDAY came on in the Court of Common Pleas, before Lord Chief Justice De Grey, an Action of Damages brought by Stephen Sayre, Esq; against William Henry Earl of Rochford, for an illegal Seizure of his Papers, and false Imprisonment, on the 23d of October last. (1)

As soon as the Jury were sworn the Business was opened by Serjeant Glynn, who began the Business by saying that there were two Warrants, one for the Seizure of Mr. Sayre's Person and Papers, and the other for committing him to the Tower. He then stated the various Grounds that the Plaintiff had, on which to claim Damages; that he was an eminent Banker, and having many Friends who lodged Money with him, as with a Man of unimpeached Credit; said, that the Defendant's Conduct ought to be capable of justification, or that large Damages should be given; that a Secretary of State had no Right to grant Warrants for the Seizure of Papers; but in this Instance he was willing to consider Lord Rochford as a Justice of the Peace only. He then recited the Particulars of Mr. Sayre's Apprehension by the Messengers, in Consequence of Adjutant Richardson's ridiculous Charge of a Design to seize the King's Person; remarked that the Plaintiff's Solicitor had offered Bail, which was refused by the Secretary of State, who instantly sent Mr. Sayre to the Tower on a fresh Warrant, for "Treasonable Practices," notwithstanding the Solicitor, Mr. Reynolds, had advised his Lordship to take the Opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, who would have told him that the Offence was bailable. The Serjeant contended that the Seizure and Detention of Papers was illegal, in all Cases but for High Treason, and yet that Mr. Sayre was committed for "Treasonable Practices," which amount to no more than a Misdemeanour; that he was committed to close custody, his Friends refused admittance to him, a Favour which Mrs. Sayre only obtained, on Application to the Secretary of State; that he was afterwards brought by Habeas Corpus before Lord Mansfield, and admitted to Bail; that no Steps have since been, nor ever would be taken, to prosecute Mr. Sayre; that the very charge of Treason was given up by the Secretary of State by the Mode of Commitment; that he was sure Lord Rochford did not believe Richardson's Story; and on the whole, he hoped a Verdict for Reparation, and large Damages.

The Witnesses for the Prosecution were now called; the first of whom was J. C. Wood (a Caritable) who deposed that he attended the Messengers to the House of Mr. Sayre, who said they might search for his Papers; they did so; read them, and took them away, and all went to Lord Rochford's.

Edward Man (a Messenger) deposed that he went with others to Mr. Sayre's, where they got Admission by pretending to be possessed of a forged Draft; said that he told Mr. Sayre he was come on a disagreeable Business; that Mr. Sayre's Cloaths were brought him to dress; that he desired to go into another Room to speak to Mr. Sayre, which was granted, the Messenger attending him; that some of the Papers were read by Sir Stanyan Porter and Mr. Wynn; that they were told above an Hour; that they then went to Lord Rochford's Office, and in Consequence of another Warrant, committed Mr. Sayre to the Tower. This Evidence said the first Warrant had been lately delivered to Mr. Sneed, first Clerk to Lord Rochford; that on receiving a Subpoena for the Trial, he had applied for it, when Mr. Sneed knew not what he had done with it; and, on a second Application, had mislaid it.

John Terry was next called, who deposed, that the Messengers had called on him, and pretended to have a forged Note on Sayre's House for 200l: said that when Sayre was apprehended, he said he was in Custody of the King's Messenger; and this Deposition said the Seizure of his Person was of bad Consequence to him a Fanker.

John Reynolds deposed, that in Consequence of a Message from Mr. Sayre, he went to his House; was told he was gone to Lord Rochford's, whither he went, and insisted on being admitted to his Client. He was at first refused; but saying he would apply to Serjeant Glynn, he was admitted to an outer Room, where he saw Sir John Fielding, and was at length admitted to Mr. Sayre, whom he advised to say nothing, nor to sign any Paper. The Minutes of the Examination, and Richardson's Information being read, Mr. Reynolds said, "I know that Gentleman too well to give Credit to any Thing he swears." Reynolds then advised the Application to the Law Officers as above mentioned. He applied the same Evening to Major Rainsford, for Admission to his Client, but could not see him, nor ever did

he come before Lord Mansfield to be bailed. (2) Mr. Reynolds farther deposed, that Mr. Alleyne, and another Counsel, applied in vain for Admittance at the Tower.

Major Rainsford deposed, that he received the Prisoner, for whose Commitment he produced the Warrant; said that he had refused the Admission of his Friends, nor could he admit them, without an Order from the Secretary of State, to a Person in close Custody. The Warrant being read, the Major said, all Warrants from Secretaries of State were for close Custody, which was not the Case in Commitments for Murder, by the House of Lords. He now produced the Warrant for the Admission of Mrs. Sayre.

John Ellis, Esq; deposed that in consequence of a Note from Mrs. Sayre, he applied at the Secretary's Office for Admission at the Tower (in Company with Lord Effingham and Mr. Burke.) The Answer was, that he must apply at the Tower, and if refused, make fresh Application at the Office.

The Attorney-General contended that there was nothing more in this Commitment than in a common Case of false Imprisonment; said, that as Mr. Sayre and his Friends understood the whole Proceeding, he wondered they could think there was any Ground of Complaint. Said, that on the 20th of October Sayre met Richardson at the Pennsylvania Coffee-House; asked him up Stairs, locked the Door; hoped he would not betray private Conversation; asked him the State of the Tower, what Ammunition was in it; if the Soldiers might be induced to stand neuter; said, that the People had determined to take the Government into their own Hands; that there was a set of fine Fellows only waiting for the Signal; that the plan was to seize the King, by corrupting the Guards; that all depended on the Temper of the People. The Attorney-General contended that any Magistrate must have acted as Lord Rochford did; that it would have been peculiar Treachery in Mr. Richardson, as an Officer, not to have mentioned what passed; that he did mention it to General Cragg, who advised his Application to the Secretary of State; that the Warrant which followed was but the Echo of the Information; that if the most simple Larceny is committed, Papers are sought after, seized, and kept as Evidence; as were also stolen Effects. He warmly insisted that Lord Rochford had acted right by Mr. Sayre, and ridiculed the Idea of his having any pique against him. He vindicated the Messengers for their honest Fraud respecting the intended Forgery, in order to seize him. Said, that Reynolds should not have been permitted to behave as he did at Lord Rochford's; attempted to turn Mr. Glynn's Arguments into Ridicule, and to justify the Commitment to close Custody; quoted a Remark of Lord Coke, in the Case of Commitments to the Tower, that, "ALL Custody, by the Laws of the Land, is SAFE AND CLOSE" he again attacked Mr. Reynolds, and insisted that no Bail had been offered.

This Speech lasted an Hour and a Quarter, in the Course of which it was asked, (respecting Mr. Sayre, "if a Man's being a Fool should protect him from being treated as a Villain?" and at the close of it the Lord Chief Justice observed, that Mr. Reynolds was right in advising the Secretary of State to take the Opinion of the Law Officers, as to the Propriety of admitting Bail.

Francis Richardson deposed, that he was stationed at the Tower on the 23d of October last; owned the Information was in his own Writing. It was read, and stated what passed at the Pennsylvania Coffee-House; that Sayre asked him what Powder was in the Tower; whether the Gates were kept open, the Situation of the Men and Ammunition; if the Men might be induced to stand neuter; said that England and America would be ruined; that he (Richardson) might assist in saving both, if he had Resolution and Good-will; that it was in vain to think of tearing in Pieces the Lords Mansfield, North, Bute, &c. that they must go to the Root. "Did he mean the King?" "Yes." "Did he mean to destroy him?" "No; that he should be seized, confined in the Tower, and then sent to his German Dominions; that he bid Richardson insist into the first Regiment a Notion, that in Case of change of Government, their Pay should be increased in Proportion to the advanced Price of Provisions; that, when the King was in the Tower, Orders would be issued under the Sign Manuel; and the Lord Mayor would order the Sheriff to keep the Peace with the Possessors." (3)

This Information Richardson communicated to General Cragg, who desired not to know the Names of the Conspirators, but referred him to Lord Rochford. In the Course of this Examination, Richardson said he was an American, as was Sayre; and had been intimate with him six or seven Years, but never visited him; and only once met him at Mr. De Bardi's.

On his cross Examination he said, he was desired by Lord Rochford not to mention any Thing that had passed—said that Sayre promised to meet, and give him 100 or 200l. to be distributed among the Sergeants of the Guards; that seeing Sayre in a Coach, he hopped him, to get the Money, in Consequence of the Secretary of State's desire that he would get it; that they slept at Reynolds's House, where, in a private Room, Richardson told Sayre he thought the Plan was feasible; that Sayre promised to meet him at One o'Clock, and he would give him the Money, when he might give his Note for it, and it would appear as Cash lent. At this Meeting he said Cragg asked who he had seen; he said "Cragg"—"No one else"—"No." He was asked if he thought Mr. Sayre a Madman. He said "No; a Man of very moderate Parts."

General Cragg deposed, that Richardson came to him; said a 500l. had been distributed among the Guards; that a plan was on Foot to seize the King's Person, to whom no Harm was intended, but to carry him to his German Dominions; said Richardson told him he had communicated this to Capt. Neagent. Mr. Cragg declined enquiring into Particulars, and returned Mr. Richardson to Lord Rochford.

James Brilow (Clerk in the Secretary's Office) swore to Mr. Sayre's Examination before Lord Rochford, which was read, and in which Sayre owns meeting Richardson at the Coffee-House, who apologized to him for being in the Guards, when he ought to have been in the service of America; Mr. Sayre acknowledges he said "nothing could save both Countries but an entire change of Men and Measures;" but denies all Idea of seizing the King's Person.

Sergeant Glynn (in Reply) said that the Question was, if Lord Rochford was justified in crediting Richardson's Testimony? The learned Serjeant was now warmed with his Subject. "If the Plot was real, (said he) what are become of all the Preparations to seize the King and send him to Germany?" He treated the Information as ridiculous in the abstract; asked if there was a Man in the Kingdom who believed it; was sure the noble Lord did not, or he would have taken Steps to trace the Treason; but as no such Steps had been taken, the whole Story must be discredited; said the Power of Secretaries of State to seize Persons was undoubted. If a Draft of a Treasonable Association was described on Oath, their Warrant would be justifiable, the Danger was in the indiscriminate rumaging and seizing a Man's Papers. But if a Warrant was issued to seize Papers on a Charge of HIGH TREASON, on which to found a Charge of MISDEMEANOR, it was in FRAUD of the Laws of England, and in VIOLATION of the Liberties of the Kingdom. He added, that if Mr. Richardson had sworn falsely to a Title, no Credit was to be given to any one Article he had sworn to; that total Ruin had followed to Mr. Sayre, and he hoped the Damages would be proportionable.

The Lord Chief Justice now observed on the Points of Law, and summed up the Evidence; observing that the present Decision was of the highest Consequence, as the Proceedings seemed to have affected the Safety of Government on one hand, and the Liberty of the Subject on the other.

To give his Lordship's Speech at Length would be to recapitulate what has been said: But one Remark was very striking, viz. "That what would be innocent regarding a Subject, might become extreme Guilt when it respected the King."

When the Jury had been out some Time, a Difficulty arose; a Debate ensued: They were called in; re-instructed; and having retired for Half an Hour, returned with a Verdict for the Plaintiff, with One Thousand Pounds Damages. (4)

Just come to hand and now selling by J. GILL, (neatly bound, gilt and plain, very cheap) at his Office in Queen-Street.

COUNSELS and COMFORTS to TROUBLED CHRISTIANS, in eight SERMONS, by JAMES ROBE, M. A. Minister of the Gospel at KILSYTH. With an Essay shewing, that true Religion is neither the Cause nor Effect of Vapours and Melancholy. Also, in Mr. Samuel Clifford's Collection upon Religious Melancholy, and Mr. Timothy Rogers's Advice to the Friends of Melancholy. *Isaiah 45: 25.* Comfort ye, Comfort ye, my People, saith your God!

TO BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH, A Lighter with all her Appurtenances, except Sails, now lying at Plymouth landing. Built by Captain ELISHA ADAMS, in the year 1772, Burthen Twenty-eight Tons. For Particulars apply to Captain THOMAS WHITE of Braintree.

(1) See p. 865. (2) See list of English Grievances, p. 532, Vol. 2; & p. 549, & Grievances, p. 740, &c. (3) See indexes, under those heads, & see Magna Charta, p. 790, 1050; Bill of Rights, p. 816; petition of right, p. 816; Bill of Rights, p. 1053, Vol. 2.

LONDON, August 23.

From the New York Gazette, July 22.

"General Putnam's army, encamped before this city, was on the 21st instant, reinforced by 3,700 men, militia and recruits. His army now consists of near 27,000, two thirds of them are well disciplined troops. The regulars whose number we are not certain of, are expected every day to attempt to land here. We are of opinion they may in all probability burn this once flourishing city, but are confident they can make no farther progress. The provincial entrenchments being so uncommonly strong, and well secured, that it would take almost double their force to drive them out. (1) X

A letter from New York, by the last conveyance, in-
stantly, as if the grand American Congress were then
about removing from Philadelphia to some place of greater
safety, they being in expectation of an unsolicited visit.

A gentleman who arrived from France last Saturday,
says, that the day before he left Paris, advice was received
that three English men of war had taken six
French vessels, loaded with arms and ammunition for
the use of the Americans, just as they were going into
Boson. False.

Yesterday morning a gentleman at a coffee-house be-
hind the Royal-Exchange, betted 50 guineas that the
Provincials would not come to a general engagement
with Lord Howe; and, if they did he betted one hun-
dred guineas to eighty they were defeated. (1) X

A correspondent, who speaks from authentic in-
formation, assures us, that the credulous and misguided
President of the American Congress already severely la-
ments the predicament in which his connection with the
arch rascal and crafty petti-bogger, Adams, has reduced
him:—alluded with plunderers and disappointed tra-
itors—ruined in his fortune and in his fame, which
once was immaculate; and divided from the social, moral,
and religious ties of blood and affinity, he is become
a melancholly picture of remorse, and the natural feel-
ing arising from an impossibility of receding. Several
of his nearest allies have been obliged to withdraw
from a country which he has assisted in the ruin of, and
among the number, a gentleman possessed of every ami-
able quality, married to his niece, and with whom he
lived in perfect harmony of friendship. This gentle-
man, upon being applied to by Adams, for a declaration
of his sentiments, entreated to be considered as a neutral
person; and, for a considerable time, found means to
remain in that situation. On the one hand he had just
finished a landed estate at a great expence, and had
just finished a house which cost him good, and, more,
he possessed an amiable wife, and several pledges of mu-
tual affection. On the other hand, the love of the happy
constitution under which he wished to live, and his
loyalty to his king, restrained his sentiments; he flut-
tered himself with the idea of enjoying as much domestic
comfort as the distraction of his country would permit,
and consoled himself with the hopes of a happy recon-
ciliation. Envy and apprehension, however, soon dis-
posed of the little tranquillity he experienced. The in-
cendiary Adams found means to procure a positive order
from Congress, signed by the too easy and unsuspect-
ing Hancock, that he should immediately disclose his
sentiments. The only favour he could obtain was,
a few days time to consider and digest a declaration of so
much importance. In the interval he found means to
shelter himself on board one of the king's ships. The
selecting kinsman too late perceived his error; he was
constrained to sign a second manifesto, whereby the chil-
dren of his own blood, and the niece whom he tenderly
loved, were precluded from their just right of inheritance;
and the afflicted husband and father departed, perhaps for
ever, from all which he held most dear. (5) X

Extra of a letter from Lisbon, August 7.

"A war with Spain is confidently talked of here, in
case of the king's death, which is daily expected, as his
existence is now merely supported by occasionally admi-
nistering, through a tea-pot spout, a particular syrup,
composed of nourishing ingredients."

A letter from Paris, dated August 9, says, "Orders
are sent to all the sea-ports in this kingdom, that such
frigates of war from 32 to 36 guns, as shall henceforth
be built in any ports of France, be lengthened ten feet
by the keel, and breadth in proportion, by which they
will be enabled to carry on one deck a weight of metal
equal to the lower tier of an English 50 gun ship."

A Common-Councilman of London, who is the mem-
ber of an ale-house club, has had the audacity to enter a
written declaration in the book belonging to the society,
by which he promises to spend a guinea in treating the
members, if the rebels shall happily defeat the king's forces
at New-York.

A private letter received from Philadelphia, says, that
the Congress have deified General Washington, on ac-
count of superior abilities, to command the rebel army
before New-York, and have ordered Putnam, who was
formerly ill-liked by the troops, to command at Boston. (6) X

There is a report from Gibraltar, that two frigates be-
longing to Sir Geo. Bridges Rodney's squadron, which
had been stationed to cruise off Cadix, had fallen in with
in the night of the 23th ult. about eleven leagues from
that bay, the Julius Caesar, a Provincial/Privateer of 20
guns, which the frigates took, and carried into Gibraltar.

Advices have been received of the taking of the Confor-
mity, one of Hopkins's squadron, mounting 28 guns, by
his Majesty's sloop the Atalanta and Otter, off Cape
Henry; she had six sail of merchantmen under convoy,
three of which were taken. Doubtful.

Governor Brown, taken prisoner by the American
commander, Hopkins, has, it is said, made his escape,
and is now with General Howe. (9) X

A vessel is sailed with dispatches for St. Helena, which
contains an order that the homeward-bound East-India
ships which are next expected, do wait there till some fri-
gates of war arrive, in order to convoy them to England;
as certain advice is received that several American vessels
are failed to intercept them. (7) X

A letter from an Officer under General Howe,
dated Staten Island, July 30.

"According to the latest and best accounts, the Pro-
vincial army is not so numerous as we have been taught
to believe, and the strong battery (as they call it) upon
Long-Island is fortified with only a parcel of unwieldy
cannon from Ticonderoga, which are chiefly unfit for ser-
vice. Our only fear is, that the rebels will not chuse to
hazard a general action, and our suspicion on this head is
the stronger, as we are told by deserters, that they have
entrenchments, ambulances, mines, and forts, for a confi-
derable way into the country. If this is really the case,
and they are determined to act upon the defensive only, and
to fire their cities and habitations upon the sea-coast, when
we are upon the point of possessing them, our work will
never be done; our lives, on the contrary, will be in
perpetual danger from the innumerable mines that are
laid for them. X O

"We have now a very good supply of salt provisions,
a great quantity of rum, an immense quantity of ammu-
nition of all kinds, and what is best of all, the very peo-
ple who we expected would oppose us, are coming over
to us in great numbers. So far from desiring an abridg-
ment of their liberties, and a military government, accord-
ing to the predictions of their leaders, they seem to
court our friendship, and to rely upon our promise and
integrity: and it is the wish of every one of us, that such
a disposition may be encouraged, and that they may never
have reason to repent of it. To conclude, Lord Howe
is hourly expected, and that he may bring an olive branch,
instead of the sword, and prevent the effusion of human
blood, is the hearty wish of all yours, &c. X O

The Experiment man of war of fifty guns is said to be
entirely lost on Cape Cod Bay, and most of her crew per-
ished. A mistake I believe.

WILLIAMSBURG, (Virginia) November 2.

By letters just come to town from the army on the Indian
expedition, dated the 12th and 13th ult. we have intelli-
gence, that our troops, commanded by Col. Christian, were
met on the 12th on this side the Broad river, by a flag from
the Chiefs, with proposals for peace, which were rejected,
in consequence of having refused to deliver up their white
leaders. Col. Christian at the same time was informed
that a large body of the enemy lay opposite a fording place,
on the other side the river, waiting to obstruct his passage,
at which place the Colonel arrived the same day, and en-
camped. The 13th, in the night, a body of about 1200 of
our army made a secret march, and crossed the river at an
unfrequented ford three miles below the enemy's camp, hence
they marched towards their encampment the next morning,
but they abandoned the place. The remainder of the army
then crossed the river, having sustained no loss since they left
Fort Patrick Henry. The 14th another flag was brought
by Capt. Nathaniel Gift, who said he had left the Indians,
with intent to join our party. He gave information that
the Indians had moved their families about 40 miles distant
from their towns, to a place called Highwaters and that
they intended to fight our army somewhere in the neighbor-
hood of their towns. Col. Christian was not then more than
40 miles from them, and went to set out with his army from
Broad River the 15th.

BALTIMORE, (in Maryland,) November 6.

Last Monday arrived here from Martineco, Captain
John Martin, in the Brig Friendship, mounting Ten
Carriage Guns, and 40 Men, belonging to this State,
with a very valuable Cargo, consisting of 3000 wt. of
Gun-Powder, two Tons of Gun-Flints, 400 Bushels
of Salt, a large Quantity of Ozenbrigs, Blankets, and a
considerable Quantity of Salt-Petre, Brimstone, Sailor's
Jackets, &c. Likewise Drugs and Medicines.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.

In CONGRESS, Nov. 5. 1776

RESOLVED, That all Ferry-keepers be enjoined, as
much as they are Able, to expedite the Passage of Post
Riders, and other Persons charged with Letters, Dis-
patches or Messages from and to Congress; and that it
be recommended to the several Legislatures of the
United States, to enforce the Observance of this Reso-
lution.

That Express- and special Messengers employed in
the Public Service, taking and carrying Private Letters,
or Packets, ought not to receive the Wages they would
otherwise be Entitled to.

NOVEMBER 15.

RESOLVED, That a Bounty of Twenty Dollars be
paid to the Commander, Officers and Men, of such Con-
tinental Ship or Vessel of War, shall make Prize of
any British Ship or Vessel of War, for every Cannon
Mounted on Board each Prize at the Time of such Cap-
ture, and Eight Dollars per Head for every Man then
on Board, and belonging to such Prize.

In CONGRESS, 8th November 14, 1776.

Copy of a letter to the President from Major-General Gates,
dated at Ticonderoga, November 5. 1776. (2)

"Sir—I have the honor to congratulate the Congress,
upon the retreat of Lieutenant-General Sir Guy Carle-
ton, with the fleet and army under his command, from
Crown Point. Saturday last, the works being put in
the best order, the boom and bridge of communication
finished, and every necessary preparative for defence made,
I determined to send a detachment down each side of the
lake, to beat up the enemy's quarters of their advanced
post on Putnam's point and the opposite shore. About
eight at night, the detachment under the command of
Major Delap, proceeded down the east side of the lake,
and the other, under Col. Conner, down the west side.
Sunday morning Major Delap, with his detachment, took
possession of Putnam's point, which the enemy had just
abandoned, and immediately detached a subaltern, with a
small party, to reconnoitre Crown-Point. The officer
having returned, reported that he saw the enemy embark,
a number of their vessels under sail, and the whole pre-
paring to get under way. Col. Conner, on taking pos-
session of the post opposite to Putnam's point, found that
likewise abandoned. Yesterday an officer and a party
whom I sent to Crown-Point, returned, and reported he
had been at Crown-Point with the Inhabitants there;
that the enemy were all gone from that post, and the in-
habitants would come this day to Ticonderoga, to make
their submission, and beg the protection of the United
States. (3) I have the honor to be, &c.

I see index Canada HORATIO GATES."

"P. S. This will be delivered to you by my friend Aid
de Camp, Major Stuart, a deserving officer."

The foregoing is a copy of General Gates's letter.
JOHN HANCOCK, President.

PHILADELPHIA, November 27.

A return of the killed and wounded in the engage-
ment at Mount Washington is not yet arrived. It is
certain the enemy have paid very dear for it, as, from
the best accounts, it appears they have at least two thou-
sand killed and wounded, which is a greater number
than we had engaged. X

HARTFORD, December 2.

Last Week the Hon. General Gates, with about 2000
Men from the Northern Army, joined the Continental
Army near New-York. X

We hear Generals Washington, Putnam and Sterling,
at Elizabeth-Town, in New-Jersey, with about
6000 of the Continental Troops, and that they have
lately been reinforced with 12 or 14000 Men from Pen-
sylvania and New-Jersey, and more were continually
coming in to their Assistance. X

NEW-LONDON, Nov. 29.

Tuesday Night last, one John Goggin, late Boatman
of the Bomb Brig, (who with Three other Prisoners
lately broke out of Windham-Gal) was found on board
a Brig in this Harbour. He gives the following ac-
count of said Prisoners, viz. That the Night after break-
ing out of Goal, they, with the Help of one Lewis, who
was taken in a Prize Vessel, stole a Canoe near Norwich
Landing, with which they attempted to cross the Sound
to Long Island, but at the Entrance of the Race, near
Gull Islands, the Canoe over-set, when all of them ex-
cept Goggin, were Drowned. Their Names are Es-
ward Sney'd, (late Commander of the Bomb Brig) Wil-
lam Cook, John Ruffel, and Lewis.

A Letter from a Gentleman in Camp New-York, da-
ted November 25, says, "We have Accounts that may
be depended upon, that Orders were given for Wooding
and Watering immediately, a sufficient Number of
Transports to carry 15,000 Men, and that 10,000 were
actually embarked. We suspect some News is received
per Packet, which has occasioned a Recall of the Troops.
A General Officer said Yesterday, he had seen a Sailor
who had deserted from one of the Ships, and informed
that Orders were given for them to go somewhere, but
he could not tell where—And that they were reading
News-Papers and talking on board, and they said there
was the Devil to pay in London—That they pulled
down Tories Houses there, and burned Lord Lyth (his
Effigy, I suppose) in Spiral-Fields, &c. all lies!"

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

On TUESDAY the 17th of December,

At WILLIAM GREENLEAF's Office, Cornhill.

A General assortment of GOODS,

consisting of super-fine and second cloths, silk and
cotton velvets, scarlet whines and heavy black cloth,
wintons, lambskins, drawboys, everlasting, black and
crimson brazelets patterns, royal ribb or corderys, di-
masks, brunswick, silk and worsted fagathies, double
allspens, duroys, ruffs, cambles, camblerens, lina
and cotton handkerchiefs, men's and women's cotton,
thread and worsted hose, striped holland, yellow can-
vas, yellow holland, bengals, blond and thread laces,
black bone laces, Dutch lace, tapers, garterings, silk,
worsted and leather gloves and mitts, tammies, durans
callimances, bone paper, silk and worsted knee garters,
ribbons, sewing silks, waxes, twist and mohair, gold
and silver thread buttons, yellow gilt ditto, sails, tui-
ans, worsted caps, half yard capes, silk brillians,
checked fluffs, fans, Barcelona handkerchiefs and cravats,
nuns and Scotch threads, striped, plain and figured
muffs, caigut, par-finet, guaze, Hay-brids, cord and
strappings, wide perfumers, taffeties, broads, lankings,
duccaps, narrow perfumers, padufoys, damasks, tabbies,
plain and figured satins, cotton drawboys, fine lins,
denmark lusters, grazers, miffnets, shallons, thick-
sets, neck laces, guaze-sprons, Kenting handkerchiefs,
calceatas, bed-ticks, &c.

The sale will begin at TEN o'clock.

W. GREENLEAF, Sheriff.

To be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on Friday
the 20th of December, at JOHN ROWE, Esq's
Wharf, Part of the Cargo of the Prize Ship Julia
Carter, viz.

33 Hogheads of Rum, 2 Casks Rum Shrub,
1 Hoghead Holland Geneva, 83 Casks Red Port Wine in
Bottles, 95 Barrels and 2 Casks of Claret in Bottles, 20
Tiers, and 20 Barrels of Porter in Bottles, 3 Quarter
Cask of Victoria, 27 Boxes of Mould Candles, a Quantity of
broken Cheshire and Gloucester Cheese, 4 Hogheads of Cream
bread, 100 Kegs of Split Peas, some Crates of Cream-
colour'd Stone Ware Jars, some Crates of White East
Mustard Bottles.

The Sale will begin at Ten o'clock.

WILLIAM GREENLEAF, Sheriff.

To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Thursday the 2d of January next,
At Bedford in Dartmouth,

THE prize-ship HESTER, and her CARGO, viz.
178 hogheads and tiers of Jamaica sugar; 45
purcheons of rum, London proof; 3 hogheads of cal-
20 bags of pimento; 30 tons of fustick; 30 tons of log-
wood, and a quantity of copper.

At the same time and place will be sold,

THE ship ALEXANDER, and her CARGO,
consisting of between 3 and 4000 quintals of mer-
chantable fish.

The ship HESTER is about 370 tons, river built, under
5 years' id, and is well found.—The ship ALEXANDER is
about 240 tons. The sale will begin at XI o'clock.

W. GREENLEAF, Auctioneer.

(5) A meismodally of Nonconsequence, & lies! (6) A Lie! (7) see index, under Naval Affairs. (8) see index, under 923. (9) 266 was ex-
changed for Gen. Sullivan, or David Sterling. (10) see index, under 139. (11) False. (12) see index, under 220. (13) see index, under 1056.

HARTFORD, December 9:

In consequence of the large fleet which appeared off New-London last week, and came to anchor near Black-Point, his Honor the Gov. with the advice of the Council of war, gave orders for the whole of the east of Connecticut River, with three regiments from the west side, immediately to march to that place, but the fleet having since disappear'd, the orders are countermanded for the present.—It is most likely the above fleet have proceeded farther to the eastward.

We are told about 34 sail of the ministerial fleet are now at anchor in the sound between Fairfield and Norwalk.

NEW - LONDON, November.

Last Friday about noon, a small schooner, formerly a Virginia pilot boat, with Lieutenant Barker of the British navy on board, arrived here from New-York, and came to anchor just without Fort Trumbull, being a flag of truce from Lord Howe, to solicit a cartel for the exchange of prisoners (seamen only) in this State and in the State of Rhode-Island; and has brought Captain William Howland, of Dartmouth, who was taken in a brig the first fall, on his parole. Barker came to surrender, three days after he left port, by the Perkins frigate, Capt. Elphinstone, who three days after took Capt. Job Prince, in a ship from Bolton to Cape Francois, and carried both vessels into New-York.—Capt. Howland being anxious for his own discharge as well as that of numbers of his countrymen, from a miserable confinement on board transports and store-ships, suffering for the common necessities of life, solicited for a flag to be sent for the exchange of seamen; and is at present on his parole, in order to facilitate that business. Dispatches were the same evening sent off to Governor Trumbull at Hartford, and to Governor Cook at Providence: Mean time the above flag was ordered to lay at the mouth of the harbour, where the still continues. We hear there is a prospect of an exchange taking place.

NEWBURY-PORT, December 5.

The friends of Capt. Henry Johnson, late commander of the Yankee Privateer, are here informed from good authority, that he has escaped from London to France.

In the House of REPRESENTATIVES, Dec. 4. 1776.

RESOLVED, That the Selectmen of each Town in this State be, and are hereby directed to deliver out of those narrow Axes kept in such Town, for the Use of the Militia, upon an Alarm, or other Axes, One for every Six Men now Raised or Draughted, or Raising in such Town for the Reinforcement of the Continental Army, to the Captain that shall be appointed over those Men, or his Order, taking his Receipt that he will be Accountable for, or Return the same when his Tour of Duty is finished.

Sent up for Concurrence.

J. WARREN, Speaker.

In COUNCIL, Dec. 5, 1776. Read and Concurred.

JOHN AVERY, Depy Sec'y.

Consented to by the Major Part of the Council.

A true Copy.

Attest, JOHN AVERY, Depy. Sec'y.

State of Massachusetts-Bay.

In the House of Representatives, December 7, 1776.

RESOLVED, That a general Embargo immediately take Place, and continue till the further Order of the Court, on all Vessels of every Denomination, excepting such as may be fitted out by Order of the United States, or any of them, or by the Board of War, in behalf of this State, or such as may go Coastwise from the Harbour of this State to another, or such as may be permitted by the General Assembly, or in the recess thereof, by the Council.

And that all Vessels departing in Violation of the foregoing Resolution, shall with her Cargo, Tackle and Appurtenances, be forfeited to and for the Use of this State, and recovered by a Libel to be filed for that Purpose, in the Maritime Court of the District where the said Vessel and Cargo may be taken, at any Time within one Year after the Offence committed, by the Naval Officer of any Port or Place where the said Vessel shall be seized; and in Case any Vessel departing as aforesaid, shall not be seized within one Year after her departure, the Owner or Freight thereof, shall forfeit and pay the Value thereof, to be sued for, and recovered in the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in such Court the Offence may be committed, by the Naval Officer of the Port or Place from whence the Vessel departed, or Third to his own Use, and the other two Thirds to the Use of this State; in all Trials in the Maritime Court or Inferior Court, in Consequence of the Resolution aforesaid, any Party aggrieved, may appeal to the Superior Court of Judicature, &c.

RESOLVED, That the Naval Officers, and where there are no Naval Officers, the Committees of Correspondence, Inspection and Safety, in the several Maritime Towns within this State, be ordered and hereby are empowered to see the foregoing Resolutions put into Execution.

Sent up for Concurrence.

In COUNCIL, December 7, 1776. Read & concurred.

JOHN AVERY, Dep. Sec'y.

Consented to by the Major Part of the COUNCIL.

A true Copy. Attest, JOHN AVERY, Dep. Sec'y.

All Persons indebted to, or have any Demands on the Estate of Major Edmund Soper, late of Braintree, who are desired to bring in their Accounts to the Executor of said Braintree, Administratrix, who will attend said Accounts on Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays, commencing December 6, 1776. [2] (C. W.)

Charles Pelham, Esq. of that place.

See indexes, under Army of the United Colonies.

See indexes, under Mon of War.

See indexes, under Town of Boston.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

In the House of Representatives, December 9, 1776.

WHEREAS great Inconveniences may take Place from not knowing the Number of Male Inhabitants in each Town and Plantation in this State, from Sixteen Years old and upwards, for preventing of which,

It is RESOLVED, That the Selectmen of each Town, and the Committee of each Plantation in this State, shall take the Number of all their Male Inhabitants, distinguishing those Persons who had before the nineteenth Day of April, Anno Domini, 1775, been by Law deemed to be of the Denomination of Christians called Quakers, Indians, Negroes and Melatoes, from other People, which shall be in the first Day of January next, sixteen Years old and upwards, whether at Home or Abroad, and transmit the same on Oath into the Court of Sessions, on or before the last Day of January next, and if any Selectman, or any Committee man shall omit the Performance of this his Duty, he shall forfeit and pay to the Use of this State the Sum of Ten Pounds, to be recovered by Action, Bill, Plaint or Information, in any Court of Record proper to try the same.

And whereas Doubts may arise in the Minds of some of the Selectmen or Committees with regard to such of the Inhabitants of the Towns of Bolton, Charlestown, Falmouth, and other Sea Port Towns, who have been absent from their Homes since the Blockade of the Towns of Bolton, and for preventing any Inconvenience from such Doubts:

It is further RESOLVED, That the Selectmen of the several Towns, and the Committees of Plantations, shall distinguish those Inhabitants from the natural and adopted Inhabitants of their several Towns or Plantations, by returning their Names and the Town where they are.

And it is RESOLVED, That the Selectmen and Plantation Committees shall be paid by their several Towns and Plantations, Four Shillings for each Day they shall be employed in said Business.

And it is further RESOLVED, That the President, Fellows, Tutors, Graduates and Students of Harvard-College, shall be returned by the Selectmen of the Towns or Committees of the Plantations to which they respectively belong, and whereof they are legal Inhabitants.

These Resolutions shall be forthwith printed in Hand-Bills, and sent to the several Selectmen and Committees of Plantations, by the Sheriffs of their respective Counties, and also be published in the several Boston Newspapers; and that Mr. Davis cause these Resolves to be printed accordingly.

Sent up for Concurrence.

SAMUEL FREEMAN, Speaker, P. T.

In Council, December 10, 1776. Read and Concurred.

JOHN AVERY, Dep. Sec'y.

Consented to by the major Part of the Council.

A true Copy, Attest, JOHN AVERY, Dep. Sec'y.

BOSTON, December 13.

Sunday morning arrived an EXPRESS, with the following hand-bill.

STATE of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

GENTLEMEN,

THE enemy's fleet, consisting of several men of war and transports, have arrived in the mouth of the Bay, and are now steering towards this town, both upon the east and west side of Conanicut, who may be here before morning: I therefore earnestly beseech the assistance and aid of our sister STATES, and that every person capable of bearing arms will forthwith appear, to stop the progress of the enemy. If they get a lodgment in this town, they will soon penetrate the country. You will all come properly armed, with the necessary accoutrements, and with blankets, knapsacks, and such provisions as you can bring with you. I am, Gentlemen, in haste, your humble servant, NICHOLAS COOKE, Governor.

PROVIDENCE, December 7, 1776, 4 o'clock P. M.
To all the BRAVE Inhabitants of New-England.

Monday last the privateer WARREN, Capt. Colson, sent into a safe port, a prize schooner bound from Dominico to Halifax, commanded by one John Gill. (2)

By a Gentleman from Philadelphia in 11 Days, we learn, That there has been no Action in the Jerseys as has been propagated; that Gen. Washington with his army were at Princeton; and that Gen. Howe's army were at Brunswick, and that the Generals Lee and Gates had crossed over North-River and were in the Rear, so that we may expect hourly to hear of a general Action. (a)

We have it from undoubted authority, that the Great and General Court of this State, in the course of this week, took into consideration some measures to prevent engraving, monopolies and oppression by excessive and unreasonable prices for many of the necessities and conveniences of life; and that before the adjournment thereof, a respectable committee, from both town and country, was appointed to sit in the recess of the court to prepare a bill for that purpose, and that the third day of the next sitting of the court is assigned for proceeding in the matter. (2)

We have a Report that the Enemy have made a Lodgment at Rhode Island. See pa. 1045, 1060, 1061.

On Tuesday night departed this life very suddenly of an apoplectic fit; Mr Antho. Stoddard, Et. 49: a gentleman who for many years, has been an affiant to the Poll-Office in this town, and highly esteemed by all who knew him, for his strict honesty and uprightness. His funeral will be this afternoon at half past 3 o'clock, from the house of Mrs Stevens, only surviving sister to the deceased, just below the STATE-HOUSE.

See indexes, under Army of the United Colonies. See indexes, under Mon of War. See indexes, under Town of Boston. See indexes, under Troops British. (3) I believe not.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

In the House of Representatives, Dec. 11, 1776.

ORDERED, That the Clerk give Notice in the several Boston News-Papers, of the Time to which the General Court may be Adjourned, and desire the Members of this House to give their Attendance at that Time, as Matters of great Importance will be added on at the beginning of the Session.

A true Extract from the Minutes.

Attest, WILLIAM STORY, Clerk, P. T.

Boston, Decem- } PURSUANT to the above
ber 1776. } Orders, Notice is hereby
given that the said General Court is adjourned to 24th current, then to meet at the Court-House in Boston. And the Members of the honorable House of Representatives are accordingly desired to attend at that Time.

WILLIAM STORY, Clerk P. T.

The following was published in a Hand-Bill at Philadelphia, In COUNCIL of SAFETY, November 27, 1776.
To the Residents of the City and Liberties of PHILADELPHIA.

Fellow Citizens,

"It is our duty to inform you, that our enemies are advancing upon us, and the most vigorous measures alone can save the city from falling into their hands. Consider your situation and determine what part you will take. There is no time for delay; and by your conduct, the counties will be influenced. We therefore entreat you, by the most sacred of all bonds, the love of virtue, of liberty, and of your country, to forget every distinction, and unite as one man, in this time of extreme danger: Let us defend ourselves like men determined to be FREE. (C)"

"And we do most earnestly request, that you will meet your fellow-citizens at the State-house to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, there publicly to determine what measures we shall pursue. The bells will be ordered to ring, and the most public notice possible will be given of this meeting. By order of council,
DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Vice-President.

New-Castle COAL,

To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION,

On TUESDAY the 17th instant,

About 50 chaldron New-Castle coal, on board a brigantine now lying at Minor's T. Also, a few boxes Lisbon LEMMONS, and a few barrels SWEET OYL. Sale begins at XI o'clock.

On TUESDAY, the 17th of December,

At TWELVE o'clock,

Will be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On the Hon. JOHN HANCOCK, Esq.'s Wharf, a fine new built SHIP, of 180 Tons burthen, well found, and a fast sailing Vessel. Inventory to be seen at the Time and Place of Sale.

The Brig BETSEY, with her Appurtenances.

A North-River built Vessel, of 30 Tons burthen.

Inventory to be seen at the Time and Place of Sale. ALSO,

A few Bbls. Pork and Beef, 14 Casks Vinegar, 4 Pieces of Duck, a Quantity of Ship Bread, and sundry other Articles.

The Brigantine Catherine, with her

appurtenances, now lying at the North Mills. Also,

an excellent chaise HORSE, about 5 years old, without any fault, and sold on any for want of employ.

PROCTOR & LOWELL, Auctioneers.

To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Wednesday the 18th day of December,

On Mr. Goodwin's wharf at Plymouth,

The prize schooner Earl Percy, her

appurtenances and cargo, consisting of 61 hogheads of

RUM.

The schooner is about 35 tons burthen, built in Bolton, and is a prime sailer.

ABRAHAM HAMATT, Auctioneer.

To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION,

On FRIDAY the Twenty-seventh of December, at

WILLIAM GREENLEAF's Office in Cornhill, Boston,

Part of the Cargo of the Prize Ship Julius Caesar,

Consisting of—

50 Dozen Womens Stuff Shoes, 12 doz. ditto leather, 4 pieces arab corduroy, 20 dozen 7 8 bandkerchiefs, 12 pieces died pillowcases, 2 pieces died jennet, 4 pieces white ditto, 1 piece black denim, 8 pieces corduroy, 2 pieces velverett, 10 pieces Dutch cord, 10 pieces flowered ditto, 1 piece broad cord, 3 pieces printed jennet, 4 pieces silk damascus, a box spices sorted, a box of stationary sorted, 20 pieces 3 4 blue bandkerchiefs, 9 pieces red ditto, 3 pieces light ground ditto, 3 pieces purple ditto, 2 pieces fancy ditto, 27 pieces printed linnens, 7 pieces light shirts, 4 pieces calico, 14 pieces figured lawns, 9 pieces plain ditto, 6 pieces long lawns, 1 piece yard-wide jamet, 2 pieces jaconett, 3 pieces fringed and checked doris, 6 dozen dinner table cloths, 13 pieces cambric, and 42 small boxes of fine glass sorted. The Sale will begin at Ten o'clock.

WILLIAM GREENLEAF, Sheriff.

ALL persons indebted to, or that

have any demands on the estate of NATHAN

KENDALL, late of Woburn, deceased, are desired to

settle the same with Deacon WINN of Woburn, executor

to said estate. Woburn, December 13, 1776.

The sale of goods at Govd's auction-room, at

various in the last page of this paper, is to be on WEDNESDAY next, the eighteenth instant.

See index, under Mon of War. See index, under Naval Affairs.

See index, under Town of Boston. See index, under

See index, under Troops British. (3) I believe not.

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See index, under Troops British. (3) I believe not.

(see the side Column, at the Bottom) - 8 finally things sold at more than 15 times as much as when this act
Corn at 10 dollars to Bushel - Potatoes at the rate of 40 1058 - 1 Bushel - & other things in proportion!!!

Boston- AND COUNTRY



Gazette, JOURNAL

Foreign and Domestic.

Printed by BENJAMIN EDES, in Queen-Street, B O S T O N .

M O N D A Y ,

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS DAY.

The Year of our LORD, one Thousand seven Hundred and Seventy-seven.

AN ACT to prevent MONOPOLY and OPPRESSION.

939 W *HEREAS* the voracious conduct of many persons, by daily adding to the new exorbitant price of every necessary and convenient article of life; and increasing the price of labour in general, unless a speedy and effectual stop be put thereto, will be attended with the most fatal and pernicious consequences, as it not only disheartens and dispirits the soldiers who have nobly entered into the service of their country, for the support of the left of justice, and affords the poorer part of the community, by obliging them to give unreasonable prices for things that are absolutely necessary to their every existence, but will be also very injurious to the State in general. And whereas the Committee lately empowered by this State to proceed to Providence in Rhode-Island, and in behalf of this State, to meet with Committees from the other New-England States, and among other things to confer upon measures necessary to prevent monopoly and the high price of goods, and the necessity of life, and for regulation of wares; have in conjunction with the said Committee, recommended that rates and prices be settled and adjusted, by an act of this State, to the articles herein after enumerated.

It is therefore enacted by the Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That from and after the 28th day of January, one Thousand seven Hundred and Seventy-seven, the price of Farming Labour, in the summer season, shall not exceed 3 s. by the day and found as usual, and so in usual proportion at other seasons of the year, and the labour of Mechanics and Tradesmen, and other labour, besides what is herein hereafter expressly enumerated in proportion the unto, according to the usage and customs which have heretofore been adopted and practised in this State, when compared with Farming Labour.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the following articles shall not be sold for a higher price than is herein hereafter settled and affixed to them respectively, viz.

Wheat. Good merchantable Wheat at 7 s. 6 d. per bushel.

Rye. Good merchantable Rye or Rye-Meal at 5 s. 2 d. per bushel.

Indian Meal. Good Indian Meal or Corn at 4 s. a bushel.

Sheep Wool. Good merchantable Sheep Wool at 2 s. lb.

Pork. Fresh pork well fatted and of a good quality at 4 d. half penny a lb. and Salt Pork in usual proportion according to the price of Salt.

Beef. Good well fatted grass-fed Beef at 3 d. a lb. and salted Beef well fatted at 4 d. a lb. and Beef of an inferior quality in usual proportion.

Hides. Raw Hides at 3 d. a lb. Raw Calf Skins at 6 d. a lb.

Salt. Good merchantable imported Salt at 10 s. a bushel. Salt manufactured from sea-water within this State at 12 s. a bushel.

Rum. Good merchantable West-India Rum at 6 s. 3 d. a gallon by the hoghead, including the cask, and 6 s. 10 d. by the single gallon, exclusive of the barrel, and 7 s. 3 d. by the single gallon, and 2 s. by the quart, and so in proportion for lesser quantities, according to the former custom and usage for retailing smaller quantities, having an allowance of one penny a gallon for every ten miles the same shall be carried by land carriage from the first port of destination.

New England Rum at 3 s. 10 d. a gallon by the hoghead or barrel, exclusive of 1 s. 4 d. for the hoghead, and 4 s. for the barrel, and 4 s. 6 d. by the single gallon, at the town where the same is distilled, and so in like proportion for smaller quantities, according to the old and approved customs for retailing smaller quantities, charging one penny each ten miles for every gallon that has been or shall be transported by land, from the place of distillation.

Sugar. Good Malaguano Sugar at 54 s. a hundred by the hoghead, and three pence by the single hundred, and 8 d. a lb. by the single pound at the place where it is first landed, and allowing 9 d. for the transport of every cwt. ten miles by land carriage. And Sugar of an inferior quality in the usual proportion.

Malaguano of the best quality at 3 s. 4 d. a gallon by the hoghead, including the cask, and 3 s. 8 d. by the barrel, exclusive of 3 s. for the barrel, and 4 s. by the single gallon at the place where it is first landed, from the West-Indies, and so in proportion in the country, allowing one penny a gallon for every ten miles transportation by land into the country, or from the place where it is first landed.

Cocoa. Best Cocoa at six pounds, ten shillings a cwt. American manufactured Chocolate 1 s. 8 d. a lb.

Cheese manufactured in America, 6 d. per lb.

Butter at 10 s. a lb. by the single lb. and 9 d. by the firkin.

Peas 8 s. a bushel. Beans 6 s. a bushel.

Potatoes. Potatoes common or called Spanish Potatoes of the best quality at 1 s. 4 d. a bushel in the fall of the year, and not more than 2 s. in any other season, and other Potatoes in usual proportion.

Stockings. Men's best Yarn Stockings 6 s. a pair, and in that proportion for an inferior quality.

Shoes. Men's Shoes made of neat's leather, of the best common sort, 8 s. a pair, and for others the like price according to their work and quality.

Salted Pork by the barrel 220 lb. in a barrel, 4 s. 12 s.

Beef. Best by the barrel, 240 lb. in a barrel, 4 s. 14 s. 6 d.

Cotton. Cotton 3 s. a lb. by the bag, and 3 s. 8 d. by the single pound, at the port where it is first landed from the West-Indies, and the like allowance for transportation as for other articles.

Oats 2 s. a bushel.

Flax. Good well dressed merchantable Flax, 1 s. a lb.

Coffers. Good Coffers 1 s. 4 d. a lb. by the single lb.

Good Tallow 7 d. halfpenny a lb. and rough Tallow 5 d. lb.

Tow-Cloth. Good yard wide Tow-Cloth, 2 s. 3 d. a yard, and other Tow-Cloth in proportion, according to its width and quality, and the price of coarse Linens to be computed after the same rate.

Flannels. Good yard wide striped Flannel, 3 s. 6 d. a yard, and other Flannels in proportion, according to their width and quality, and other Woolen Cloth, manufactured in America, according to their width and quality.

From Europe, or any other part, at no higher price than the above. See additional Act in 24th Paper, March 24th 1777. Some of the above articles were set at a higher price by an additional Act, but it was repealed.

Wood. Green oak Wood brought from the country, and delivered at the door of the buyer, 28 s. a cord.

Good Walnut Wood, 19 delivered, 30 s. a cord.

Good Walnut Wood brought from the south shore, and delivered at a wharf in Boston, 28 s. a cord.

Good Oak Wood, brought from the south shore, and so delivered, 22 s. a cord.

Eastern Wood, in consideration of the risk in bringing the same, 22 s. a cord, delivered at the wharf in Boston.

Charcoal. Good Charcoal, 1 s. a basket.

Tanned Hides, at 1 s. 3 d. a lb. and cured Leather in usual proportion.

Homespun yard wide cotton and linen cloth of the best common sort, 3 s. 6 d. and other widths and qualities of cotton and linen in like proportion.

Mutton, Lamb and Veal, 2 d. a pound.

Flour, imported from the southern States, at 30 s. a hundred.

Flour, manufactured in this State, at 25 s.

Fire-keeping, in Boston for a night, or twenty four hours, with English hay, 2 s. and in other places in proportion. For keeping a yoke of oxen the same as a horse.

Tanning Work, 1 s. 6 d. for every ton weight a mile, excepting from Northampton to the northern Army, for which may be taken 2 s. a mile for each ton weight.

Turkeys, Dangleh Poultry, and Ducks, to be sold only by the penny, at 5 d. a lb.

Geese, at 4 d. a lb. Milk, at 3 d. halfpenny a quart.

Good Refined Iron, at 50 s. a hundred.

Blooming Iron, at 30 s. a cwt. at the place of manufactory, and the same allowance to be made for transporting of Iron by land, as is allowed for other articles.

Liver Oil, by the barrel, 4 s. a gallon.

Blubber refined, 30 s. a barrel.

English Hay, of the best quality, at 5 s. a cwt. and so in proportion for a poorer quality or sort of hay.

Good merchantable White Pine Boards, not to exceed 48 s. a thousand in Boston, and other lumber in proportion, and the price in other parts of this State to be in proportion thereunto, according to ancient customs and usages.

And be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the prices of all the articles produced in America herein before enumerated, excepting those to which the prices of transportation are affixed, shall be taken and deemed to be the prices of such goods and articles in the town of Boston, and that the selectmen and committees of the several towns in this State shall be, and hereby are, empowered to affix and settle in their respective towns, at such articles and goods shall be sold for in their towns respectively, according to the proportion the price such goods have borne in such towns, with the price they have been at in the town of Boston, according to the ancient usage and custom of such towns. And the said selectmen and committees are in like manner empowered and directed to set and establish the prices of goods herein not enumerated, according to the proportion the price of them have usually borne in their respective towns to those herein enumerated. And the said selectmen and committees are also required to make out a fair list of all the articles to which they shall affix prices, and to post the same with the prices by them so affixed, up in some public place or places in the town where they live, and also to return a list of such prices to the clerk of such town, they to remain upon record, and such prices by them affixed pursuant to the duty herein enjoined and power hereby given them, shall be taken and deemed to be the price set and affixed by this act in such town.

And be it also enacted, That in the plantations where there are no selectmen the committees shall have such power and be required to perform the same duties as selectmen and committees have within their towns respectively.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the price of all European and East-India goods and merchandise of all kinds, which have been or shall be imported into this State, as also of all such goods which have been or shall be brought into this State in any prize vessel, shall not exceed the following rates, viz.

Woolen Goods, coarse Linens, Duck, Cordage, Tichenburgs and Osnaburghs, shall not be sold by wholesale at a higher rate than in the proportion of 1 s. 27 s. sterling, for what usually cost 1 s. 200 sterling, in that part of Europe from whence they are imported; and any other goods, wares or merchandise excepting Hemp, warlike and military stores imported from thence or brought, or which shall be brought into any port in this State in any prize vessel, shall not be sold at a higher rate from the prime cost as aforesaid, than in the proportion of 1 s. 40 sterling for what cost 1 s. 100 sterling in Europe; and the seller by wholesale shall make out a bill of parcels at the selling cost of the articles sold, with his advance thereupon, and deliver the same to the bearer, under penalty of the sum at which such articles are to be sold by him; and the retailers of such goods, wares and merchandise shall not sell them at a higher advance than 20 per cent. upon the wholesale price, and shall, if requested by the buyer, give a bill of parcels, with the selling cost and the advance.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any person having any article or articles necessary for the use of the Army, Navy or Navy shall withhold or refuse to sell the same for a reasonable reward, in such case upon complaint thereof made upon oath to the council or board of war of this State, or they knowing or suspecting the same, or either of them are hereby authorized and empowered to issue their warrant to any sheriff, deputy sheriff or constable, to impress the same, and for that purpose in the day time, between sunrise and sunset, to break and enter any warehouses, stores or other places where such goods are deposited, or suspected to be deposited, and to take and apply the same to the use aforesaid, the owner thereof being paid the price at which such goods are fixed in this act, and in case the price of the goods so taken is not herein settled and fixed, the owner shall be paid for the same at a reasonable appraisement to be made of such goods by three indifferent judicious men under oath for that purpose appointed, one of them by the sheriff, one by the sheriff, and one by the owner of the said goods, and one by the officer directed to execute said warrant; but if the owner shall decline to make such appraisement, two of the said appraisers shall be appointed by the persons who shall execute such warrant, and the sum at which the said goods shall be appraised shall be immediately paid as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every vendue master, or any one for, or unto him, shall at any vendue of public sale, sell any article for a greater, or higher price than by this act is limited, he shall forfeit the sum equal to that for which such article shall be sold, and is hereby disqualified from acting at any time as an auctioneer, or vendue master, and in case he, or any one in his behalf, should presume to act in that capacity, he shall forfeit the sum of 50 s. for every offence.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every person who shall sell any of the articles above enumerated, at a greater price than is herein settled and fixed for the same, or others not enumerated in a manifest disposition thereto, upon conviction shall be fined for every article so sold of the price of recovery. Stillings under, the sum of twenty Shillings, and for every article of a price above twenty Shillings, a sum equal to that for which such article shall be sold; and every person who shall take, and receive for his service and labour, a greater sum of money than is settled, and fixed for the time in and by this act, shall forfeit and pay a like sum of money, to that which he shall take and receive for such service and labour, and be it further enacted, That whoever shall sell any goods, wares or merchandise, or shall do any service or labour, at a greater price than is settled and fixed thereto, in and by this act upon conviction, shall not maintain any action for the recovery thereof, but shall be barred therefrom, and the person against whom any action shall be brought for the recovery of such money may plead the general issue thereto, and give the special matter in evidence to the jury.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all the fines and forfeitures mentioned in this act, shall and may be recovered in any court proper to try the same, within the county in which the offence shall have been committed, by action, presentment or indictment; and whosoever shall be convicted by action, presentment or indictment, shall forfeit the sum of the fine, and the residue to the prosecutor, together with the costs of prosecution, and all grand jurors are hereby strictly enjoined to take cognizance of, and to make due prosecution of all offences against this act, which shall come to their knowledge, or whereof they shall receive due information.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any person shall engage, or have in his possession by purchase or otherwise, more of any article in this act enumerated, or any other necessary of life than is necessary for the consumption of his own family and immediate dependants, and which he holds with an apparent design in the judgment of the major part of the selectmen of the town where he lives, or where such article shall be to sell, trade upon and not for his own consumption as aforesaid, and shall refuse to sell and dispose of the same for the common currency of this State or the United States of America, and at the prices affixed and settled by this act, or by the selectmen and committees in pursuance of it, and complaint being thereunto made to the major part of said selectmen, by or in behalf of any person or persons in want of such article or articles for his own immediate support, the support of his family or immediate dependants; and the said selectmen or a major part of them, believing the same to be true, shall demand of such person refusing to sell such article or articles for such price as is settled by this act, or by the selectmen and committees in pursuance of it, and if such person shall refuse to comply therewith, or cannot be bound to have such demand made of him, the major part of said selectmen shall apply to some justice of the peace within the same county, for a warrant to open any store, warehouse or granary, in which such article or articles may be, or otherwise to take possession of the same; And the said justice shall without delay, make out his warrant directed to some sheriff, deputy sheriff or constable, in form following, viz.

SUFFOLK, ss. To Greeting.

W *HEREAS* complaint is this day made to me, by A, B, C, D and E, a majority of the selectmen of L, in the said county of S, that K, of said L, (a citizen) hath now in his possession with design to sell and trade upon the same, and which is not by him designed for the consumption of his family or immediate dependants; and that the said K, does, though requested thereunto by the said selectmen, refuse to sell the same for the price of N O, or R, within this State, who is in great necessity therefore for the support of his family and immediate dependants for the price set and affixed by a law of this State, entitled, "An Act to prevent monopoly and oppression." You are therefore hereby required, in the name of the Governor and People of the M. H. B. in N. E. England, taking with you a major part of the selectmen of said L, in the day time, between sunrise and sunset, to open the store of the said K, or at the place where he hath the said goods, to take possession of the said goods, and the same deliver to the said selectmen, so intent that the said selectmen may sell and deliver to the said N O, the aforesaid goods, or so much of that article as the said N O, has absolutely justly for; and you are to make true return of this warrant to me at six o'clock, with your doings thereon.

Given under my hand and seal, the day of the year of our LORD, 1777.

And the said selectmen, or the major part of them, having possession of such article or articles in manner aforesaid, shall sell and deliver to such necessary persons named in such warrant, so much of the article therein mentioned, as he stands in need of for the support of his family and immediate dependants, at the price affixed as aforesaid, and after deducting out of the money received thereby, the pay for their own service, at the rate of five Shillings a day, the officers legal fees, and two shillings for the justice's warrant, and shall pay the surplus, if any there be, to the person who owned, or possessed such goods. Provided nevertheless, that the said selectmen shall not be obliged or empowered, in pursuance of this act, to supply any person as aforesaid, who has by him, to their knowledge, any of the articles in this act enumerated, or any other necessary of life more than he stands in need of for his own consumption, and shall expose them to sale for the prices set and affixed in this act, or that shall neglect, or refuse to bring them to market, according to his usual custom.

And be it further enacted, That when any action shall be brought against any officer, who has a duty assigned him by this act, he may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence for his justification. (C) 3 (8)

From Europe, or any other part, at no higher price than the above. See additional Act in 24th Paper, March 24th 1777. Some of the above articles were set at a higher price by an additional Act, but it was repealed.